

§ 148.6

whether formal or informal entry is required.

[T.D. 73-27, 38 FR 2449, Jan. 26, 1973, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51263, Dec. 21, 1988]

§ 148.6 Entry of unaccompanied shipments of effects subject to personal exemptions.

(a) *Declaration to support free entry.* When effects claimed to be free of duty under subheadings 9804.00.10, 9804.00.20, 9804.00.25, 9804.00.35 or 9804.00.45, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202), do not accompany the importer on his arrival in the United States or are forwarded in bond, a declaration of the importer on Customs Form 3299 shall be required to support the claim for free entry. However, an oral declaration may be accepted in lieu of a written declaration on Customs Form 3299, for effects of a resident which are free of duty under subheadings 9804.00.10 or 9804.00.45. Effects of returning residents entitled to free entry under subheadings 9804.00.10 or 9804.00.45 (except automobiles and other vehicles of residents returning from countries other than Canada or Mexico) need not be itemized if a written declaration is required.

(b) *Exemption from entry.* If the port director is satisfied that an entry would serve no good purpose, none need be required, but evidence of ownership for Customs purposes, such as a carrier's certificate or properly endorsed bill of lading, shall be required with the declaration. Such exemption from entry may also be applied with respect to household effects or tools of trade entitled to free entry (see §§ 148.52 and 148.53 respectively) which are unaccompanied or forwarded in bond.

[T.D. 73-27, 38 FR 2449, Jan. 26, 1973, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51264, Dec. 21, 1988]

§ 148.7 Unclaimed baggage.

Articles in passengers' baggage on which duties due are not paid and baggage not claimed within a reasonable time shall be treated as unclaimed and sent to general order.

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§ 148.8 Temporary importation by residents arriving for short visits.

A person claiming the status of a nonresident upon arrival for a short visit in the United States before returning abroad may import articles free of duty under subheadings 9804.00.20, 9804.00.25, 9804.00.30, 9804.00.35, Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202), in accordance with the following procedure:

(a) The person claiming the status shall agree to export all such articles upon his departure from the United States, except articles imported as gifts under subheading 9804.00.30, and articles consumed during his visit;

(b) When required to do so, the person claiming the status shall list all articles of substantial value which he is importing on Customs Form 4455, in duplicate, noting thereon the expected duration of his visit. He shall present the completed form to the inspecting officer who will initial both copies and return the duplicate to him;

(c) Upon his departure from the United States at the completion of his visit, the person claiming the status of a nonresident shall present to a Customs officer the duplicate copy of Customs Form 4455, initialed by the inspecting officer, and the articles listed thereon shall be subject to inspection; and

(d) If he decides not to return abroad, the person claiming the status shall immediately notify the director of the port of entry. The port director will advise him of the amount of duties and taxes due by reason of his failure to return abroad.

[T.D. 73-27, 38 FR 2449, Jan. 26, 1973, as amended by T.D. 89-1, 53 FR 51264, Dec. 21, 1988]

Subpart B—Declarations

§ 148.11 Declaration required.

All articles brought into the United States by any individual shall be declared to a Customs officer at the port of first arrival in the United States, on a conveyance en route to the United States on which a Customs officer is assigned for that purpose, or at a preclearance office in a foreign country

where a United States Customs officer is stationed for that purpose.

§ 148.12 Oral declarations.

(a) *Generally.* Returning residents and nonresidents arriving in the United States may make an oral declaration under the conditions set forth in paragraph (b) of this section. However, written declarations may be required generally or in respect to particular types of traffic at any port if necessary to effect prompt and orderly clearance of passengers and their effects, and may be required in particular cases at any port if deemed necessary to protect the revenue. If an oral declaration is permitted, completion of the identifying information on Customs Form 6059-B may be required.

(b) *When permitted.* Oral declarations may be permitted under the following conditions:

(1) *Residents.* A returning resident may make an oral declaration if:

(i) The aggregate fair retail value in the country of acquisition of all accompanying articles acquired abroad by him and of alterations and dutiable repairs made abroad to personal and household effects taken out and brought back by him does not exceed:

(A) \$400; or

(B) \$600 in the case of a direct arrival from a beneficiary country as defined in § 10.191(b)(1) of this chapter, not more than \$400 of which shall have been acquired elsewhere than in beneficiary countries; or

(C) \$1,200 in the case of a direct or indirect arrival from American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the Virgin Islands of the United States, not more than \$400 of which shall have been acquired elsewhere than in such locations except that up to \$600 of which may have been acquired in one or more beneficiary countries as defined in § 10.191(b)(1) of this chapter;

(ii) None of his accompanying articles are forwarded in bond; and

(iii) None of his accompanying articles are imported for the account of any other person or for sale.

(2) *Nonresidents.* An arriving non-resident may make an oral declaration if all the articles he has to declare are:

(i) Entitled to free entry under his personal exemptions (see Subpart E of this part); or

(ii) Eligible for the administrative exemption for articles not exceeding \$200 in aggregate value, provided in section 321(a)(2)(B), Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1321(a)(2)(B)) (see § 148.51).

(c) *Memorandum baggage declaration for dutiable articles.* When an arriving person is carrying a few dutiable or taxable articles which can be readily identified and segregated from articles entitled to free entry under his personal exemptions, the Customs officer may prepare a memorandum baggage declaration using a cash receipt, Customs Form 368 or 368A, for dutiable or taxable articles if he determines that a written declaration by the arriving person is not essential.

[T.D. 73-27, 38 FR 2449, Jan. 26, 1973, as amended by T.D. 78-394, 43 FR 49788, Oct. 25, 1978; T.D. 86-118, 51 FR 22516, June 20, 1986; T.D. 92-56, 57 FR 24944, June 12, 1992; T.D. 94-51, 59 FR 30296, June 13, 1994; T.D. 97-75, 62 FR 46441, Sept. 3, 1997]

§ 148.13 Written declarations.

(a) *When required.* Unless an oral declaration is accepted under § 148.12, the declaration required of a person arriving in the United States shall be in writing on Customs Form 6059-B.

(b) *Completion and presentation of written declarations.* The person arriving in the United States shall complete the information required by Customs Form 6059-B and shall list all articles acquired abroad which are in his possession at the time of arrival. Individual items not exceeding \$5 per item in fair retail value in the country of acquisition may be grouped on the written declaration as "Miscellaneous" up to but not exceeding a total value of \$50. Articles not requiring itemization as set forth in paragraph (c) of this section shall be declared orally to the Customs officer. The form shall be presented to the Customs officer who will inspect the passenger's baggage.

(c) *Itemization of certain articles not required.* Except as required by § 148.62 or § 148.66 for crewmembers' articles, the following need not be itemized in written declarations: